

Winnipeg

Canada's Central
Convention City

Invites
You



Capital of Canada

WINNIPEG—CANADA'S CONVENTION CITY—IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY IN CANADA



Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

*The British Empire's Oldest
Company extends a Hearty
Welcome to Visiting Odd
Fellows and Rebekahs at all
times.*

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 27 MAY 1870.

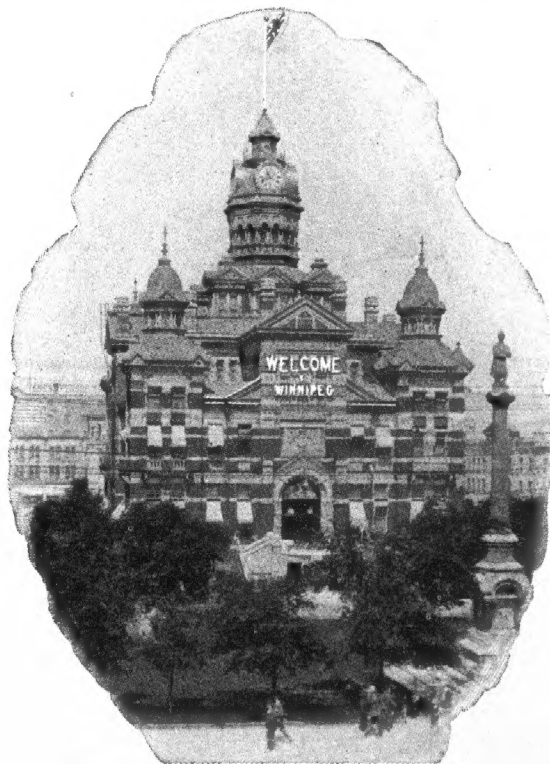
SPECIALTIES
HUDSON'S BAY "POINT" BLANKETS — FURS — LIQUORS — TOBACCOS

75-

Manitoba---
It's Possibilities
and Resources



Odd Fellowship
in
Manitoba



City Hall| Winnipeg

Invitations from
The Premier of Manitoba;

The Mayor of Winnipeg;

The Tourist and
Convention Bureau of
Winnipeg and
Manitoba

Compiled and Published by A. L. Simpson,
Editor Western Canada Odd Fellow, Winnipeg

Presented with the Compliments of the following

Rev. W. C. Smalley, Grand Chaplain, S. G. L.

Grand Representatives:

Robert Duff, Winnipeg.

Frank A. Burleigh

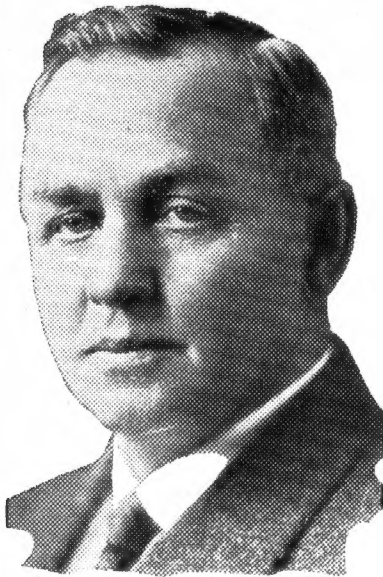
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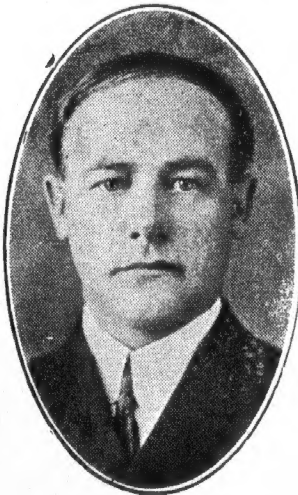
Manitoba and Saskatchewan
Representatives at The Sovereign
Grand Lodge, Indianapolis,
Indiana, 1930



HUGH S. GREEN,
Grand Representative (Sask.)



FRANK A. BURLEIGH,
Grand Representative (Man.)



REV. W. C. SMALLEY,
Grand Chaplain, S.G.L.



H. C. MORRISON,
Grand Representative (Man.)



J. A. HAGERMAN,
Grand Representative (Sask.)



ROBERT DUFF,
Grand Representative (Man.)



FRED D. GRAY,
Grand Secretary (Sask.)

Canada's National Airs

O CANADA.

O Canada! Our home and native land,
True patriot love in all thy sons command,
With glowing hearts we see the rise,
The true North, strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
And stand on guard, O Canada,

CHORUS:

O Canada! O Canada!
O Canada! we stand on guard for thee;
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

O Canada! Where pines and maples grow,
Great prairies spread and lordly rivers flow.
How dear to us thy broad domain,
From East to Western Sea
Flow land of hope for all who toil,
Thou true North strong and free.

O Canada! Beneath thy shining skies,
May stalwart sons and gentle maidens rise,
To keep thee steadfast through the years
From East to Western Sea.
Our Motherland, our Motherland!
Our true North strong and free.

THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER

In days of yore from Britain's shore,
Wolfe the dauntless hero came,
And planted firm Britannia's flag,
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave, our boast, our pride,
And join in love together,
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf for ever,

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf for ever;
God save our King, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf for ever.

At Queenston's Heights and Lundy's Lane.
Our brave forefathers side by side,
For freedom, homes and loved ones dear,
Firmly stood and nobly died;
And those dear rights which they maintained,
We swear to yield them never:
Our watchword ever more shall be,
The Maple Leaf for ever,

Our fair Dominion now extends
From Cape Race to Nootka Sound;
May peace for ever be our lot,
And plenteous store abound;
And may those ties of love be ours:
Which discord cannot sever,
And nourish green o'er Freedom's home,
The Maple Leaf for ever.



Invitation

From
the Hon.
John Bracken

(COPY)

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Office of the Premier

Winnipeg, Canada, August 22nd, 1930.

Mr. M. M. LOGAN,
Grand Sire,
Independent Order of Odd Fellows,
Bowling Green, Ky.

.....

DEAR SIR:—

It is a pleasure, on behalf of the Government and the people of the Province of Manitoba, to join with the City of Winnipeg and The Tourist and Convention Bureau in extending an invitation to your Sovereign Grand Lodge to hold its 1931 Session in Winnipeg. We feel sure that such a visit to Winnipeg and Manitoba would be an interesting and enjoyable experience for your members.

Wishing for your Convention at Indianapolis every success, and hoping that you may decide upon Winnipeg for 1931, when you will be accorded a warm welcome, I am,

Yours very truly,

JOHN BRACKEN.



Invitation

From

the City of

Winnipeg

(COPY)

Winnipeg, Canada, August 16th, 1931.

MR. J. EDWARD KROH.
Grand Secretary, I. O. O. F.,
Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

MY DEAR MR. KROH,

Having been informed that you propose attending the forthcoming Session of The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F., at Indianapolis, during the month of September, I take this opportunity of asking you to convey to the Convention assembled, greetings and best wishes from the Citizens of Winnipeg, and a very cordial invitation to hold their 1931 Sovereign Grand Lodge Session in our City.

We have, on previous occasions in our recent past, extended a similar invitation to the Sovereign Grand Lodge to meet in Winnipeg, but we have not had the good fortune to have them with us since 1912, and if I can recall the meeting of that date, I believe it was one of the most outstanding sessions which any organization has held in our City.

I do not know whether you are aware of the wonderful advantages of the City of Winnipeg as a Convention City. It is located in the centre of the Continent, which in itself is an added advantage to securing a large attendance from Eastern, Western and Southern centres. Our hotel accommodation can not be surpassed, and I can assure you that the local Lodges will co-operate to the fullest extent, and should you decide on Winnipeg, everything possible to make your stay with us pleasant and profitable, both from a business and recreation standpoint.

Wishing you success with your Convention, and hoping that Winnipeg will be the place of meeting for 1931, believe me to remain,

Yours very truly,

RALPH H. WEBB,
Mayor.

Greetings From Canada's Central Convention City

Invitation

From the
Tourist and Convention
Bureau of Winnipeg
and Manitoba

The Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba gladly takes this opportunity of extending to The Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, its best wishes for a successful Convention at Indianapolis.

It joins, also, with the Government of Manitoba and the City of Winnipeg in extending a cordial invitation to The Sovereign Grand Lodge to hold its 1931 Convention in Winnipeg - Canada's Central Convention City.

THE TOURIST AND CONVENTION BUREAU OF WINNIPEG
AND MANITOBA

Parliament Building

—

Winnipeg

Winnipeg---Where the East and West Begin

Winnipeg is the Hub of North America and, with its twenty-seven radiating Railway Lines, enjoys special privileges as a Convention Centre.

Winnipeg as a manufacturing centre, possesses cheap power, light, pure water, convenient shipping facilities and trackage.

WINNIPEG AT A GLANCE

Greater Winnipeg, 300,000; area, 25 square miles; 500 miles of streets; 120 miles of street railway; 31 parks; 20 golf courses; 67 schools; 5 colleges; 2,500 retail stores; Bank clearings exceed \$2,500,000,000 annually.

Greatest transportation centre in Canada, with largest individually owned railway yards in the world.

One of the world's healthiest cities. Lower death rate from tuberculosis than anywhere in America. Canada's sunniest city where hay fever is practically unknown.

POWER:—More than 5,000,000 horse power is available in the water powers of the Winnipeg and Nelson Rivers in Manitoba. Plants with more than 300,000 horse power are now in operation and give Winnipeg the cheapest power in the world.

THE TOURIST AND CONVENTION CENTRE OF CANADA .

Being centrally located, "All trails lead to Winnipeg," making it easy of access for the tourist who wants a holiday, or the delegate who desires to go to his favorite convention, enjoy himself and still not spend too much time away from business.

The Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba is very anxious to be of real service to all, especially to those who are contemplating a trip. If you will drop a line to the Bureau, it will gladly furnish any information you desire.

Winnipeg is an ideal City for Conventions, as six Railway Corporations have many lines radiating from this one centre. Our Railroads are among the best on the Continent, and thousands travelling to and fro, from East to West, are always anxious to be routed this way. It will pay you to plan a day or two off in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg is the auto tourists' Mecca, easily reached by the following transcontinental and international highways: the King of Trails, the Jefferson Highway (Lord Selkirk Highway), the Meridian Highway, Mississippi River Scenic Highway, Itaska Park Highway and the Trans-Canada All Red Trail.

Its many historic spots, its beautiful streets and parks, its splendid stores and shopping facilities, and its wonderful hospitality make it an ideal spot for a change and a rest.

WINNIPEG—"A HOME CITY"

Winnipeg is a Home City with broad extensive boulevards and wide avenues lined on either side with stately elms and maples, presenting a vista that is unexcelled in many older cities.

One of the latest ideas in Town Planning, which will assist wonderfully in making Winnipeg the City Beautiful, is in a Capitol approach, about to be completed, in conjunction with a cross-town Highway, permitting direct contact with the residential, shopping and business districts. Upon this approach a War Memorial has been built.

Most people in Winnipeg own their homes and there is a general civic pride in this right of possession which tends towards better upkeep, beautiful gardens, trimmed hedges and well-kept lawns. At the City Hall, Law Courts, the Parliament and other Public Buildings, artistically arranged flower beds add much to the general idea of making Winnipeg a City Beautiful.

The Province of Manitoba



MANITOBA lies midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific; in the arch of the great Canadian Confederation it is the keystone province. Its position geographically is significant, and is suggestive of the central place which Manitoba occupies in several other respects.

Here is a Province which is neither too young; nor too old; neither too far east nor too far west. No other Province or State in North America has a richer blending of the thrill of a romantic past with the solid prosperity of a successful present; or combines a more highly advanced and prosperous civilization in its older lands with such ruggedness and frontier lure in so vast a hinterland.

To the east is Ontario; to the west Saskatchewan; to the south Minnesota and North Dakota; to the north Hudson Bay and the 60th parallel of latitude. The total land area is 229,926 square miles, and its distance north and south 761 miles. It is larger than Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine and North Dakota combined.

Though to the popular mind Manitoba is an inland Province, yet in reality it is maritime, and the same salt waters lap its long coast line on the Hudson Bay as stretch out to those trans-Atlantic countries of the Old World with which Canada has now, and ever will have, such intimate trade relations. A glance at the map, too, will show great fresh water lakes and numerous rivers, which combining with prairie and timbered uplands gives to the Province a variety and picturesqueness which are not only a charm but a natural asset of no mean order.

The strategic position of Manitoba in relation to the other parts of the Dominion is obvious. Every railway line which crosses Canada from east to west passes through the capital city of Winnipeg, and the trunk lines and various branch lines radiating in all directions serve the rural districts of Manitoba in an unusually satisfactory way. Of steam railways there are in operation about 4,400 miles.

Manitoba has many industries, but its basic industry is agriculture.

The early history of Manitoba farming is rich in the charm of romance. A little over one hundred years ago a handful of Scottish Island fisherman-farmers, led by a Scottish nobleman, crossed the Atlantic, came in by the Hudson Bay, paddled up the Nelson River, sailed southwest about 260 miles on Lake Winnipeg, and settled along the banks of the Red River close to where the capital City of Winnipeg now stands. These pioneer colonists, who were more than sixty years ahead of the railway, are known to history as the Selkirk Settlers, and there remain still many relics of their primitive agriculture.

In 1870 Manitoba became a Province; but agriculture was still in its swaddling clothes. The official census of 1871 showed a population of 1,565 whites, 5,757 French-speaking half-breeds and 4,083 English-speaking half-breeds altogether not enough for a decent sized town. In 1871 a telegraph line reached Winnipeg and a tri-weekly stage service from Abercrombie, Minnesota, was established. In 1878 the first railway train was run into the Province.

Reference is made to these facts to show how recent has been any substantial agricultural progress. Well on in the "seventies" there began the first influx of homesteaders which developed any widespread settlement, and it was not until 1876 that Manitoba exported her first wheat. This was a shipment of 857 bushels of the very finest quality—"Manitoba No. One Hard." From that time on progress has been steady until now Manitoba has around 52,000 farmers, cultivating about 8 million acres, and is a heavy exporter not only of the finest grade of hard spring wheat in the world, but also of other cereals, live stock, butter, wool, potatoes, eggs, dressed poultry, and other lines of farm produce.

The agriculture of Manitoba is on a sound basis. The soil varies a great deal in different parts of the province. The largest tract of heavy soil is in the Red River Valley, where there is a very deep, very black and very rich soil; in other parts of the Province much of the soil has a slight admixture of sand, and is more easily worked.

Rainfall is always an important factor in relation to farming, and in this matter Manitoba again is fortunate. Meteorological records kept for

the past forty years at Winnipeg go to show that the average precipitation for a full year at that centre is 20.29 inches—a very satisfactory precipitation for cereal production: and that of this amount 8.72 inches fall during May, June and July, when the crop is growing. The greatest rainfall comes just after the spring seeding, when growing plants most need it; it does not come early enough to interfere with the sowing of the seed, nor does it last long enough to hinder the ripening process or the harvesting. The average precipitation, month by month, as recorded at Winnipeg, is as follows: January, .98 inch; February, .67; March, 1.21; April, 1.44; May, 1.87; June, 3.59; July, 3.26; August, 2.05; September, 2.00; October, 1.33; November, 1.14; December, .75. In the above figures .25 inches of snowfall are estimated as equalling one inch of rainfall, and from an examination of them these facts emerge: The snowfall of winter is light; the rainfall of the early spring and the late autumn is moderate; and of the mid-summer months it is fairly generous.

The result of this distribution of precipitation is shown in the agricultural practice of the country. Cultivation is on a large scale. Tractors can be used during a great deal of the time when cultivation has to be carried on, and in the autumn the grain crop—wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye—is threshed almost entirely directly from the stook without any stacking whatever. This permits of a great economy of labor.

Manitoba receives a very large measure of sunshine. The normal annual sunshine at Winnipeg is 2,122 hours, which is 131 hours longer than the average received in the nineteen different centres of Canada which figure in the reports published in the Canada Year Book. Overcast and gloomy skies for days at a stretch, fogs and unsettled weather are practically unknown. There are very long hours of summer sunshine, with delightfully long evenings, and no matter how great may be the mid-day heat, the nights are always cool. Autumn is a delightful season—days of golden sunshine and genial warmth; nights of refreshing coolness and star-strewn skies. The winter is cold, dry and invigorating, and with so large a measure of attention given to outdoor sports, these months provide what may be termed the gala season of the year.

Not only do the farmers of Manitoba enjoy many natural advantages, but they also benefit by many progressive legislative measures. The Provincial Government gives assistance to agricultural credit through two quite different channels. One of these is the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, through which about seven and one-half million dollars is loaned

on long term mortgages on a low rate of interest on the amortization plan, while through the Rural Credit Societies, of which there are 74 in different parts of the country, a sum considerably over one million dollars is loaned at low rates for short terms.

In addition, it may be said that the whole legislation of the province is shaped so as to foster agriculture.

The agricultural production of Manitoba is very varied. By all means the most important crop of the past has been wheat, but to day Manitoba is almost as well known for its barley. In the past five years Manitoba has grown 43% of the barley of Canada. It also produces oats, rye and flax as important grain crops.

There are many natural meadows where good crops of hay may be cut from the wild prairie lands; while timothy, awnless brome, western rye grass, alfalfa, red, alsike, and sweet clovers are all grown successfully.

A considerable acreage of fodder corn is grown, and in a few places it has been produced by farmers for the ripe grain. At the Manitoba Agricultural College, a few years ago, one variety ripened 100 bushels of ear corn per acre.

Potatoes do very well; the average yield per acre for ten years is 138 bushels.

There are many kinds of wild fruits, and a large measure of success has been attained in growing such cultivated fruits as plums, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, while in the vegetable garden everything except the tropical lines may be produced satisfactorily. Tomatoes ripen outdoors from August 1st onward, while citrons, cucumbers, squash, melons, corn, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, parsnips, and many other vegetables are grown in abundance.

Rural life in Manitoba is made attractive by many social advantages. The telephone system is owned by the Province and is extended to practically every part. In many of the older farming districts, almost every farmer has a telephone in his home. There are over 70,000 telephone subscribers in Manitoba, divided over 119 districts, with an exchange in each district.

A very progressive policy is followed in respect to education. The total number of school districts in operation is 1,885 with 4,070 departments. In addition to a good public schools system, there is widespread provision for higher education—19 collegiate institutes, 45 high schools, 10 junior high schools, a provincial university with several affiliated col-

leges, medical college, school of pharmacy, and one of the finest agricultural colleges in North America.

The widespread use of the automobile, too, has a very direct effect on the social and commercial life of the Province. The number of automobile licenses issued for 1928 was 70,075.

The Province possesses a great asset in its wild life. The northern and most of the eastern parts of Manitoba are still uninhabited except by a scattered population, and in these areas, which are mostly timbered, there are bears, moose, various kinds of deer, lynx, foxes, beavers, coyotes, otters, minks, muskrats, skunks, marten, and other species of wild animals; while in all parts of the province there are several kinds of game birds including wild geese and wild ducks, prairie chickens and other grouse. Fur farming is a rapidly growing industry. The fees for licenses to hunt and trap are a considerable source of revenue to the Province.

The flora of Manitoba is diverse and attractive, with many of those brilliant flowers which come to perfection only in an area of cool night and bright sunshine.

Though the Province is usually thought of as a prairie area, it has in reality, a very great deal larger timbered surface than prairie surface and several large tracts are set aside as forest reserves. The principal trees are spruce, tamarac, jackpine, poplar and birch. In addition, there are a large number of other species, including the elm, basswood, ash, maple and oak, which have a smaller natural distribution but are much used for artificial planting. During the past three or four years a very successful paper industry has been established at Pine Falls.

The lakes and rivers provide important fishing areas. The chief fish are whitefish, pickerel, pike, tullibee, trout and goldeyes. Fishing is vigorously carried on on the larger lakes both during summer and winter and large quantities of fish are exported to the cities of the United States. In addition to these inland fisheries, there are the important salt water fisheries of Hudson Bay.

The past four years have brought a great awakening in regard to the mineral resources of Manitoba. To the Central Manitoba gold fields, 100 miles north-east of Winnipeg, a power line has been extended, and production has been energetically commenced. This area has many mines of decided promise. During the past year a railway has been built into the copper-zinc region north-west of The Pas, where 16 million tons of low-grade copper-zinc sulphides have been established. To the Sherritt-Gordon, on Cold Lake, 40 miles north of the Flin Flon, where a large ore body of importance has been under investigation, another railway is being built. Several other metalliferous deposits are known to exist. The principal metals are gold and copper. Besides the metals, however, there are important deposits of gypsum, a very superior type of quarry limestone, valuable red and grey granites, important marble deposits, several deposits of brick clays, marls, etc.

But not all the life of Manitoba is in the rural areas. There are many good towns and villages and about half a dozen cities. Among the larger places are Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, St. Boniface, Selkirk, Dauphin, Transcona, Neepawa, Souris, Virden, Minnedosa, Carman and The Pas.

Winnipeg, the capital city, which up to fifty years ago was a little trading post of a fur company, has now, including suburbs, a population of around 280,000. It had (1925 figures) 769 manufacturing establishments with over 120 million dollars of capital, employing over 20,000 hands and producing 12½ million dollars worth of outturn. Winnipeg is also the largest grain market in the world, judged from the standpoint of actual grain trading. Hydro-electric power is sold to householders in Winnipeg at 1c. per k. w. h. for domestic uses such as heating and cooking, and 3 1-3c. per k. w. h. for lighting. The city has the largest individual railway yards in the world and as cheap electric light and power as America knows.

Manitoba I. O. O. F. Home



Home built in 1922; dedicated 1923.
Cost \$140,000; land, \$13,000; furnishings (by
Rebekah Assembly of Manitoba), \$25,000
Total cost, \$178,000.

Number of Residents at present 39.
Number of Residents since date of opening
80.

Matron in Charge
MRS. FRED SHIER

Post Office Address: Varsity View P.O. Man.

Secretary
ROBERT DUFF, Grand Secretary
Odd Fellows' Temple, Winnipeg

Land, eleven and a half acres.

Location, Charleswood, on the banks of the
Assiniboine River.

Management, Board of Trustees.

Six from Grand Lodge; three from Rebekah
Assembly.

The Order in Manitoba

THE introduction of Odd Fellowship into Canada dates back to an early period in the last century. In the year 1847 the records of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows were destroyed by fire, consequently the early history of the Society is somewhat confused.

There is, however, evidence that Lodges of this Order, Royal Wellington, No. 1, and Loyal Bon Accorde, No. 2, existed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the year 1815, and later in 1832 a Military Lodge of the same Order was established.

The Manchester Unity of England was established several years prior to 1815, but what relation the first Canadian Lodge bore to it, or in what manner it was organized there is no means of knowing.

In the old Province of Canada, then comprising Quebec and Ontario, the first Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in 1843, Prince of Wales, No. 1, being instituted on the Tenth of August of that year in Montreal, followed shortly after by the institution of Queen's, No. 2, in the same city.

The following year the Patriarchal Order was introduced into Montreal, Hochelaga Encampment, No. 1, being instituted on April 2nd, 1844.

The Canadian Odd Fellows desired "Home Rule" and a petition to establish a Grand Lodge was submitted to the Grand Lodge of the United States in September, 1844, which received a favorable hearing, and on November 16th of that year the Grand Lodge was formed with only three Subordinate Lodges, those already named and Prince Albert, No. 3, of St. Johns, Quebec.

The Order spread rapidly not only in Quebec but also in Ontario, so that in 1846 there were about 20 Subordinate Lodges and 4 Subordinate Encampments.

A Grand Encampment was instituted in Montreal on September 3rd of that year.

The attendance at the annual meetings of the Grand Bodies was good, the Officers and Representatives paying their own way, "mileage and per diem" not being heard of in those days.

"Independence" loomed largely in the discussions at the annual meetings of both the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, culminating in an application to the Grand Lodge of the United States for a separate and distinct sovereignty, which, after much discussion in the Supreme Body was in due time granted, and in the year 1847 the "Grand Lodge of British North America" convened and elected the first Canadian Grand Sire.

For a number of years the Order flourished. The "Grand Lodge of British North America" electing similar officers to the "Grand Lodge of the United States." Then came a period of financial depression. Those prominent in the affairs of the Order lost interest. Too much horse-play at initiations was indulged in in some places, and consequently a number of Lodges and Encampments, especially in Quebec, became defunct, and the "Grand Lodge of British North America" became a thing of the past.

There were, however, a number of active Odd Fellows who wanted the banner of the Order maintained in Canada, and a Convention was called to meet in Brockville, Ontario, in 1853, the home of Brock Lodge, No. 9, the oldest Lodge in the Dominion to-day.

At this convention the Grand Lodge of the United States was asked to resume jurisdiction over the Canadian Lodges, and from then the Order began to revive, more particularly in Ontario, spreading also to the Maritime Provinces, and has been a living factor in these Jurisdictions since.

The first movement to introduce Odd Fellowship into Manitoba was made in 1871 when a communication was sent to the Grand Sire, but nothing resulted.

In 1873, Brother R. D. Patterson, of Kingston, Ontario, a Past District Deputy Grand Master of his own Jurisdiction, and having some knowledge of the procedure to be followed, had a petition prepared in regular form which he sent with Withdrawal Cards and fees to Brother John Gibson, Grand Representative of Ontario, who forwarded the same to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, the dispensation duly granted with a commission to Brother Patterson to institute the lodge.

In those days Manitoba did not have as many railways and express companies as it has to-day, and it was found that the express company in Baltimore could not carry the parcel containing the Dispensation and supplies to Winnipeg, and it was forwarded to Grand Representative Gibson of Ontario, who undertook to see that it was safely delivered, which was done, and Manitoba Lodge, No. 1, was regularly instituted on August 18th, 1878.

The Lodge prospered from the date of its institution, and although the names of some of its members appear on many of the Subordinate Lodge Charters in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the pioneer lodge is still to the fore, with the largest membership of any lodge in the Canadian West, meeting in its own building on Princess Street, Winnipeg.

The next I.O.O.F. body instituted in Manitoba was Harmony Encampment, No. 1, on May 25th, 1874, by Patriarch James H. Emslie, Special Deputy Grand Sire.

North Star Lodge No. 2 was next instituted on June 9th, 1875, but owing to the financial depression which followed close after its institution it ceased "working" within three years.

Odd Fellowship in Manitoba, however, was bound to succeed; good, tried and true Odd Fellows were moving from the East to the West, among them at that time came Brother J. P. Young, a Past Grand High Priest of Ontario (afterwards Past Grand Master, Past Grand Representative of Manitoba), who succeeded in instituting Portage Lodge No. 3, at Portage la Prairie, on April 22nd, 1880, and shortly afterwards Gateway City, No. 4, Emerson.

In 1882 Brother Young was appointed District Deputy Grand Sire and during that year Gladstone Lodge, No. 5; Brandon City Lodge, No. 6; Minnehaha Lodge, No. 7, and Crystal City Lodge, No. 8, were instituted.

North Star Lodge, No. 2, dormant for a time, was resuscitated, and La Prairie Encampment, No. 2, at Portage la Prairie was instituted in the same year.

There being now in the jurisdiction a sufficient number of lodges to form a Grand Lodge, Brother Young called a convention of delegates from the several lodges to meet at Portage la Prairie on August 1st, 1883, and it was unanimously resolved to petition the Supreme Body for a charter for a Grand Lodge. Those signing the petition were:—

Bro. C. D. Anderson, for Manitoba, No. 1; Bro. William Hunter, for North Star, No. 2; Bro. J. P. Young, for Portage, No. 3; Bro. L. T. Owen,

for Gateway City, No. 4; Bro. W. J. May, for Gladstone, No. 5; Bro. J. D. Bowley, for Brandon City, No. 6; Bro. H. B. Rose, for Minnehaha, No. 7.

The petition was duly presented to the Sovereign Grand Lodge at the annual session in September following, and was granted.

On October 24th, 1883, District Deputy Grand Sire J. P. Young instituted the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Harris Block, corner of Main and Market Streets, Winnipeg, and the following officers were elected and installed.

C. D. Anderson, of Manitoba, No. 1, Grand Master.

J. P. Young, of Portage, No. 3, Deputy Grand Master.

L. T. Owen, of Gateway City, No. 4, Grand Warden.

J. D. Conklin, of Minnehaha, No. 7, Grand Secretary.

W. J. Watson, of North Star, No. 2, Grand Treasurer.

J. Dodimead, of Brandon City, No. 6, Grand Conductor.

W. L. Hutton, of Manitoba, No. 1, Grand Chaplain.

Harry Jamieson, of Minnehaha, No. 7, Grand Guardian.

Under the control and guidance of these brethren, general prosperity continued.

When the Sovereign Grand Lodge granted the charter it was upon the understanding that the new Grand Lodge must have ten subordinate lodges before it would be entitled to representation in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and its Representatives receive mileage and per diem.

The necessary ten lodges were reported within a few months, and its first Representative, C. D. Anderson, took his seat in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and three years later Manitoba had two Grand Representatives, Brothers Anderson and Young, the membership then being in excess of 1,000.

In the city of Winnipeg the membership was especially active in those days and the same spirit and enthusiasm has been maintained until the present.

In the Encampment Branch some progress was being made. Eureka Encampment, No. 3, was instituted on August 11th, 1884; and on the 20th of the same month a "uniformed degree camp" was organized, some of the Patriarchs from the two city camps having bought uniforms.

It was not a success, however, as the membership of the two Encampments combined was not large. In the following year the late B. D. Deering, Past Grand Master, went to Ontario and received the Patriarchs Milit-

ant Degree, and on April 19th, 1886, succeeded in instituting Canton Winnipeg, No. 1. The Canton members were very enthusiastic for a time, bought uniforms, but in a little over a year the Canton was defunct. In May, 1893, it was revived by Past Grand Patriarch and Past Grand Representative W. F. Ross and J. W. Baker, a Past Grand Master, was elected its first Commandant.

It flourished for a time but ceased "working" again. On December 4th, 1909, W. F. Ross, P.G.R.; D. E. McKinnon, P.G.R.; R. H. Shanks, P.G.R.; A. McCormick, P.G.R., and B. D. Deering, P.G.M., again resuscitated it, and R. H. Shanks was elected Commandant. Since then good progress has been made in the Military Branch. Canton Fort Garry, No. 3, at Winnipeg, making three good live Cantons in Manitoba.

In Manitoba Odd Fellowship made rapid progress all along the line, lodges being instituted in the North-West Territories (now the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta), mostly through the influence of Manitoba Odd Fellows, although not exclusively so. The first lodge instituted was Valley Lodge, No. 1, at Moose Jaw, on December 28th, 1883, by Brother R. Allison. On the 26th of April, 1884, Brother George Murdock instituted Alberta Lodge, No. 1, at Calgary. On May 6th, 1886, Moosomin Lodge, No. 2 was instituted by Brother J. P. Young. Saskatchewan Lodge, No. 1, was instituted at Battleford on May 2nd, 1888, and Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 3, was instituted June 5th, 1889, by Brother George Murdock, of Alberta.

Lodges were opened at various points in the West whenever opportunity offered.

In 1894, the late Brother John Tucker, P.G.R., then Grand Master of Manitoba, and District Deputy Grand Sire, took an active part in the instituting of new lodges.

All, or nearly all, of these became attached to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba until the Grand Lodges of Alberta and Saskatchewan were instituted.

As an illustration of the progress made by Odd Fellowship in the Canadian West since Manitoba Lodge, No. 1, was instituted in 1873, attention is called to the following:

In 1905 fourteen lodges and nine hundred and fifty-three members withdrew from the Manitoba Jurisdiction to form the Grand Lodge of Alberta, and in 1907, twenty-seven lodges and fifteen hundred members

withdrew to form the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan, yet the Grand Lodge of Manitoba has now under its jurisdiction 91 lodges and over eight thousand members. The Grand Lodge of Alberta has grown so that there is under its jurisdiction something like 170 lodges with over eight thousand members, and the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan has over 160 lodges with nearly ten thousand members, or a combined membership of over twenty-six thousand in the district over which, for some time, the Grand Lodge of Manitoba held jurisdiction. Truly a record to be proud of.



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GOD SAVE THE KING

God save our gracious king,
Long live our noble king,
God save the king.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the king.

AMERICA.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

Two empires by the sea,
Two nations great and free
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim,
One God whose glorious Name
We love and praise.

Past Presidents of the Saskatchewan
Assembly Attending the Association
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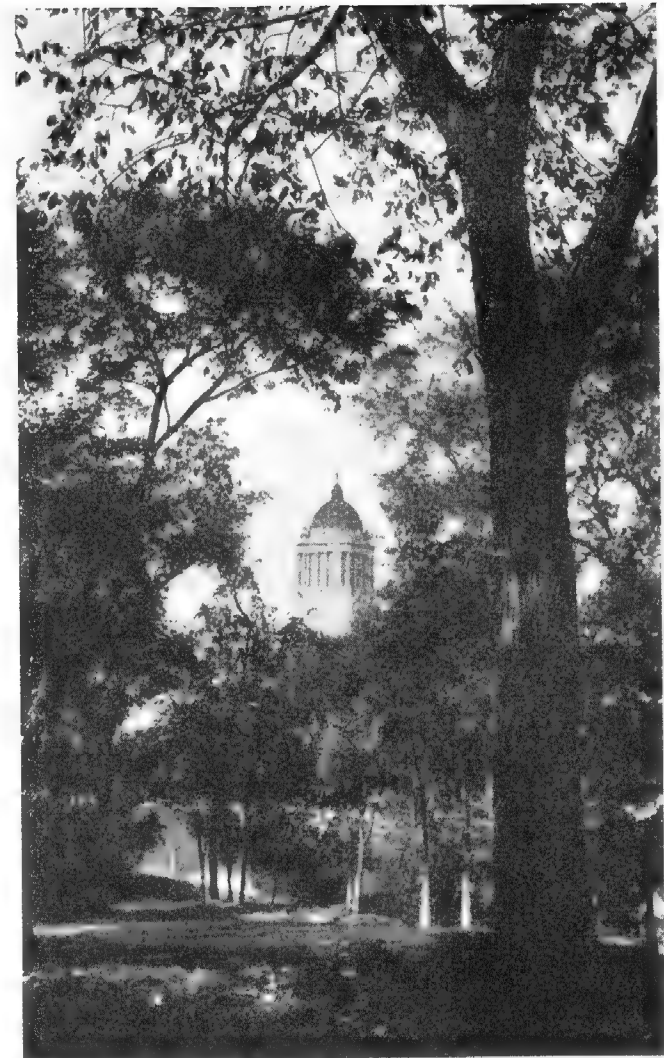
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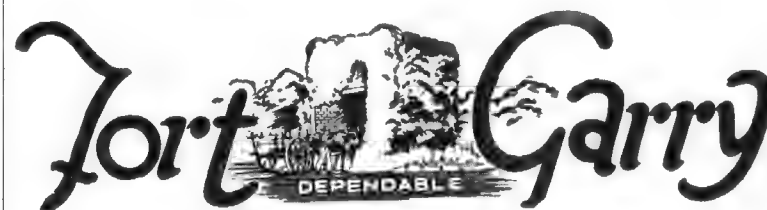
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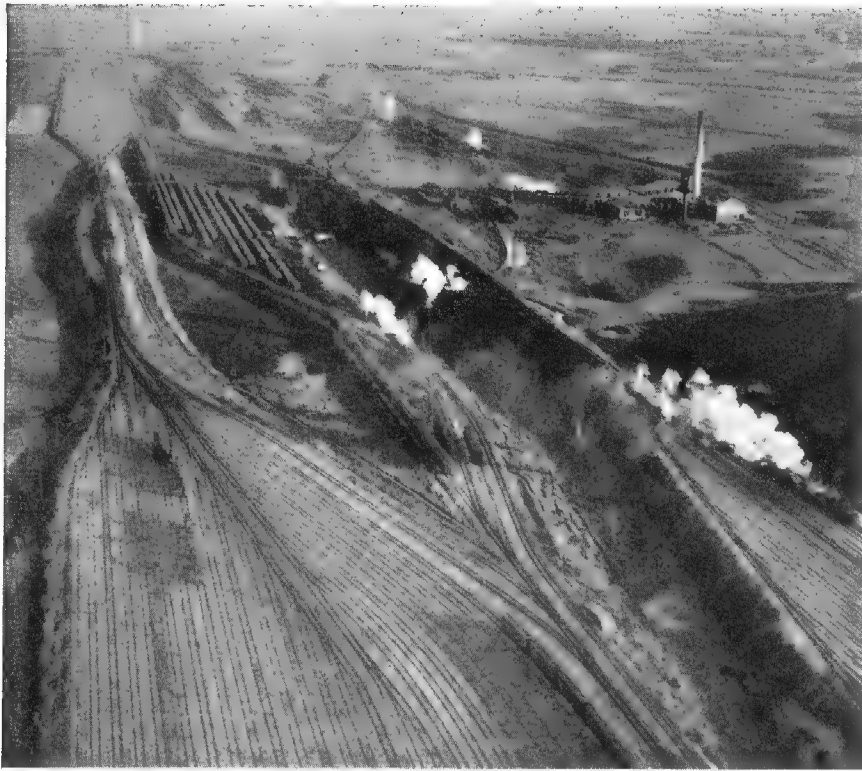
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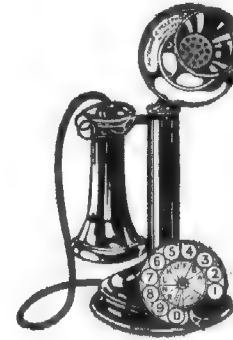


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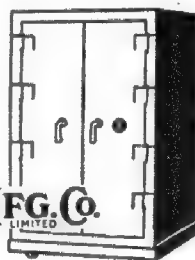
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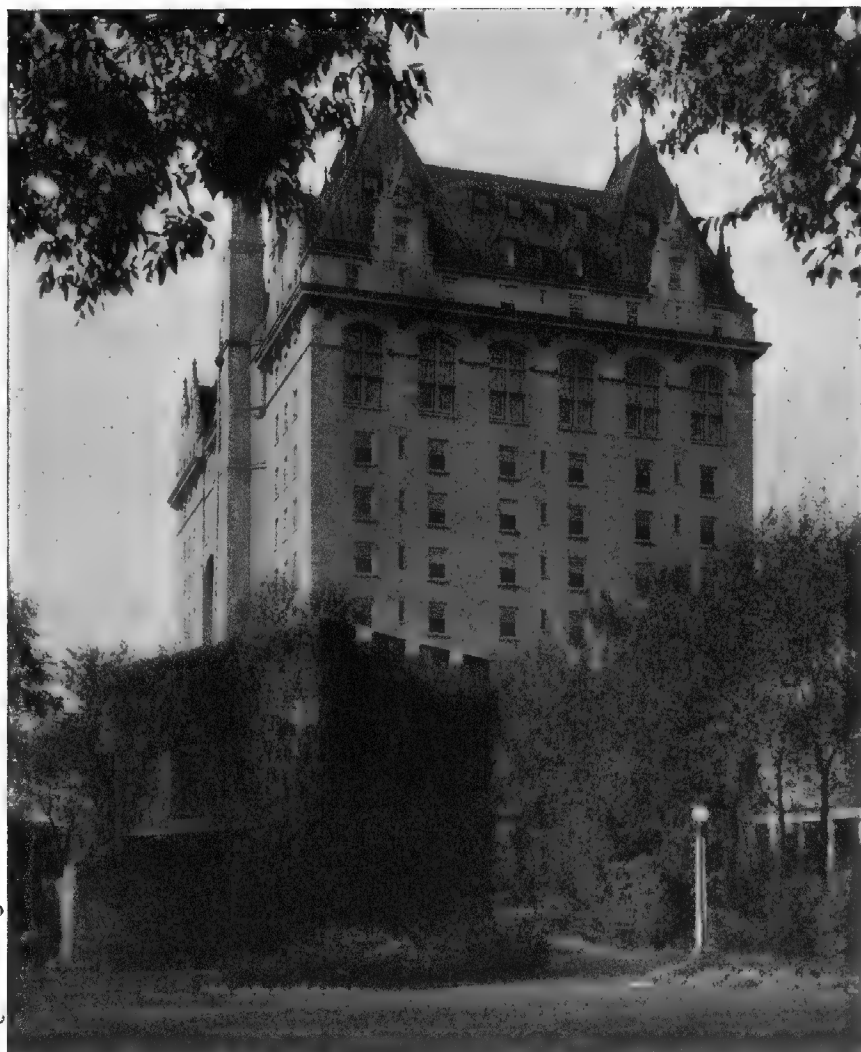
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